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General Assembly Security Council

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4 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 35
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 November 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory, I have to inform you that at 4.45 p.m. local time today, 1 November 1991, two Israeli aircraft carried out a missile attack on the Habbouche bridge linking the township of Arabsalim with the town of Nabatiyé. At the same time, two Israeli aircraft bombarded the Ain-Bossoir bridge linking Arabsalim with Ain al-Tasah. The two sites targeted link Iqlim al-Tuffah with the Nabatiyé area. Further, at 5 p.m., Israeli forces attacked the villages of Tabrikha, Baraachit, Aita el-Jabal and Yater with 120-millimetre artillery.

At 10 p.m., 105-millimetre Israeli artillery, firing from a position at Tallet Dabché inside the so-called "security zone", shelled the Nabatiyé-Zibdin road. At the same time, Israeli 120-millimetre artillery shelled the township of Tebnin from a position at Jabal Bassil in the Bint Jbeil-Ain Ebel triangle, and Israeli mechanized concentrations, including 15 tanks, were observed in the Jezzine area and others in the Beit Yahoun area.

The Lebanese Government condemns and deprecates these open Israeli acts of aggression against Lebanon's sovereignty and the security of its citizens, and it calls the attention of the international community and, in particular, of the Security Council, to the gravity of the situation that is arising in southern Lebanon.

These fresh acts of aggression come at a time when the Middle East peace conference is still meeting in Madrid with the goal of finding a durable and comprehensive solution to the problems of the region. Israel's policy once again demonstrates its hostile intentions towards Lebanon and its determination to thwart the efforts currently being made to achieve peace.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and further to our previous letters concerning violations of Iraqi airspace and territory by Turkish land and air forces, I have the honour to inform you that on 26 October 1991 a group made up of commandos, police and village guards belonging to units of the First Special Forces Brigade and 23rd Police Brigade penetrated the Iraqi areas indicated below, some of which were bombed by Turkish aircraft on the same day: Hossi, Rashmah, Haura, Hal, Hosh, Razkiyah, Jabal Nirah, Sabtu and Miranush. The group in question returned to Turkish territory on 27 October 1991.

In informing you of these violations, we request you, in conformity with the provisions of international law and of the Charter of the United Nations, to take the necessary steps to put an end to the violations and to prevent future repetitions of them.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 1 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. On 31 October/1 November 1991, the United States Air Force continued to violate Iraqi airspace for purposes of surveillance and provocation with 29 sorties flown by 12 two-aircraft formations, one four-aircraft formation and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 950 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,500 to 5,000 metres. The flights centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Zakho.

2. At 1000 hours on the same day, two F-111s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 1,500 metres.

3. At 1015 hours on the same day also, two F-16s overflew Firnas airport at a speed of 500 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 1,500 metres.

II

1. On 1/2 November 1991, the United States Air Force continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation with 14 sorties flown by five two-aircraft formations and one four-aircraft formation at speeds of 600 to 950 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,000 to 6,500 metres.

2. The flights centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Tall Afar.

3. At 1100 hours on the same day, three Jaguars overflew Firnas airfield at a speed of 600 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 50 metres.

4. At 1130 hours on the same day, two F-111s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 700 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 20 metres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/23195
4 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the United States Air Force continues to violate Iraqi airspace and that the violations have been as follows:

1. On 30/31 October 1991: 20 sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 1,500 to 7,000 metres. The operations were carried out for the purposes of surveillance and provocation.

2. The flights centred on Dohuk, Zakho, Arbil, Mosul, Tall Afar, Amadiyah and Ayn Zalah.

3. At 1555 hours, two F-16s overflew Faruq airfield at a speed of 500 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 300 metres. At 1610 hours two Jaguar aircraft overflew the same airport at a speed of 500 kilometres per hour and at an altitude of 1,000 metres.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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S/23196
6 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, 675 (1990) of 5 November 1990 and 691 (1991) of 6 May 1991, as well as the statement made by the President of the Security Council on its behalf on 7 November 1989, 1/

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 28 October 1991; 2/

2. Decides to extend, under its authority, the mandate of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, as defined in resolution 644 (1989), for a further period of five months and twenty-three days, that is until 30 April 1992, bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General and the need to continue to monitor expenditures carefully during this period of increasing demands on peace-keeping resources;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed of further developments and to report on all aspects of the operations of the Observer Group before the expiry of the new mandate period and in particular to report to the Council within three months from the date of adoption of the present resolution, taking account of any developments in the region which indicate that the present size of the Observer Group or its future should be reconsidered.

1/ S/20952.

2/ S/23171.

91-37236 3773Z (E)